progress made during these years.

181 Estonians are great individualists--not a docile people easily led through their herd instinct.

[361] Farmhouses in Estonian villages are not so close together as the Russian ones are; they are situated at some distance from each other to give the people more privacy. There is perseverance, tenacity, and endurance in the character of most Estonians. They are industrious and obstinate like the Finns, but they seem to possess more elasticity and their temperament is livelier. Estonian country people have a strong attachment for the soil and they have deep

[538] love for their fathers' homes. Estonian literature often emphasizes this sentiment, notably Tammsaare's great novel, Truth and Justice.

181 For this reason collectivization of farms by
474 the Communists was a great tragedy for the

175 last quarter of the twelfth century. Soon followed
[297] Catholic monks as missionaries. When peaceful means of conversion had no notable success, stronger methods were used, and in three decades (1199-1229) Bishop Albert had, with the support of the Roman Catholic Church and the various German states, converted the Baltic peoples to Christianity and, at the same time, had gone a long way toward subjugating them by fire and sword to the rule of the German knights.
[34] In 1200 he arrived with a great force of crusaders at the mouth of the Daugava River, where he founded the next year the city of Riga and, in a short time, had subjugated the Livonians and Latvians. The Order of Knights, called "Brothers of the Sword," was also established.

The conquest of the Estonians proved to be more difficult. Although the German knights

175 were far superior in equipment, the Estonians, nevertheless, experienced also in their warfare against the Russians, fought many victorious battles. Their War of Independence lasted from 1208 to 1227, but the battle in September, 1217, in which Limbitu, the outstanding elder of Sakala (Viljandimaa), was killed decided the fate of central and western Estonia. The eastern part and the islands remained free until the Danish King Waldemar II came to Bishop Albert's assistance and conquered them. He landed at the present site of Tallinn in 1219 and founded this city, whose name means Taani linn 'Danish city.' Saaremaa, the last free province of Estonia, fell in 1227, thus deciding the fate of all the Estonians for centuries.

[361]
[103]

Estonia under the reign of Denmark and the

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

464 industry is considered large-scale when it em-
465 ploys 20 or more workers; medium-scale, with 5-19 workers; and small-scale, with fewer than 5 workers.

361 438 The geographic distribution of industry given in Table 5 shows that Tallinn is the most important industrial city of Estonia. It occupies first place in almost every industry, except the mining and oil industries, which are located mostly in Virumaa, Harjumaa and Petserimaa counties. In the textile industry Narva Kreenholm's plants, with nearly 5000 workers, are of considerable importance. In other industries, Tartu is second to Tallinn. There is a great deal of peat mining in Estonia, in almost every county, especially in Harjumaa, Tartumaa, Pärnumaa and Järvamaa.

465 As seen in Table 4, the high-wage industries were quarries and mining, electrical, printing,

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

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According to the 1937 economic census people receiving their livelihood from industry could be tabulated approximately as follows (the percentage=the per cent of the total number of workers):

Table 5.

Branch of industry	Per cent(approx.)	Location and Number of workers, if known
Clothing, footwear	20.0	Tallinn (1147); Tartu (449); Pärnu (38)
Construction	18.0	Tallinn, Tartu, etc.
Metalwork	12.0	Tallinn (4420); Tartu (1052); Pärnu (228)
Lumbering	11.0	Tallinn (3133); Tartu (734); Pärnu (655) Narva (206)
Textiles	9.0	Tallinn (5305); Narva (4957); Sindi (1138); Viljandi (360); Tartu (351); Kärdla (304)
Foods and beverages	8.0	Tallinn (2944); Tartu (400); Pärnu (193); Viljandi (111)
Quarries and mines	3.2	Virumaa, Harjumaa, Petserimaa, etc.
Laundries, cleaners and public baths	3.0	Small industries in all cities.
Brick, cement, glass industries, etc.	2.5	Kunda (608)--cement ind.; Tallinn, Aseri Pärnu--brick-kilns; Tallinn, etc., --glass ind.
Pulp and paper	2.5	Tallinn (1490); Kohila (400); Kehra (350); Türi (283)
Printing	2.4	Tallinn (1305); Tartu (487); Narva (62); Pärnu (44)
Chemical	1.8	Virumaa (Kohtla, Kohtla-Järve, Kiviõli)--oil; Tallinn (1113) --soap, rubber; Tartu (114) --soap
Leather	1.7	Tallinn (314); Tartu (277)
Electric, gas, water	1.2	Tallinn (518); Ülila [Tartumaa] (130)

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

362 about 36 per cent over the 1922 figure. In 1922
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342 the cities averaged 1.6 inhabitants per room; in 1934 the average was 1.2--an improvement of about 25 per cent. At the same time, in rural Estonia, there were 1.6 inhabitants per room, except in Petserimaa, where the population increased more rapidly than in other counties of Estonia and which therefore average 3.5 inhabitants per room.

361 The comfort and sanitary condition of the
342 houses improved also. Blocks of modern houses were built in Tallinn and Tartu. A suburb of Tallinn, Nõmme, was developed into a nice garden-town, with an abundance of pine trees around the houses, and modern elevated trains furnished quick transportation (10-20 minutes) to the captial city. Two new suburban districts were built in Tartu, Tamme and Tähtvere.

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

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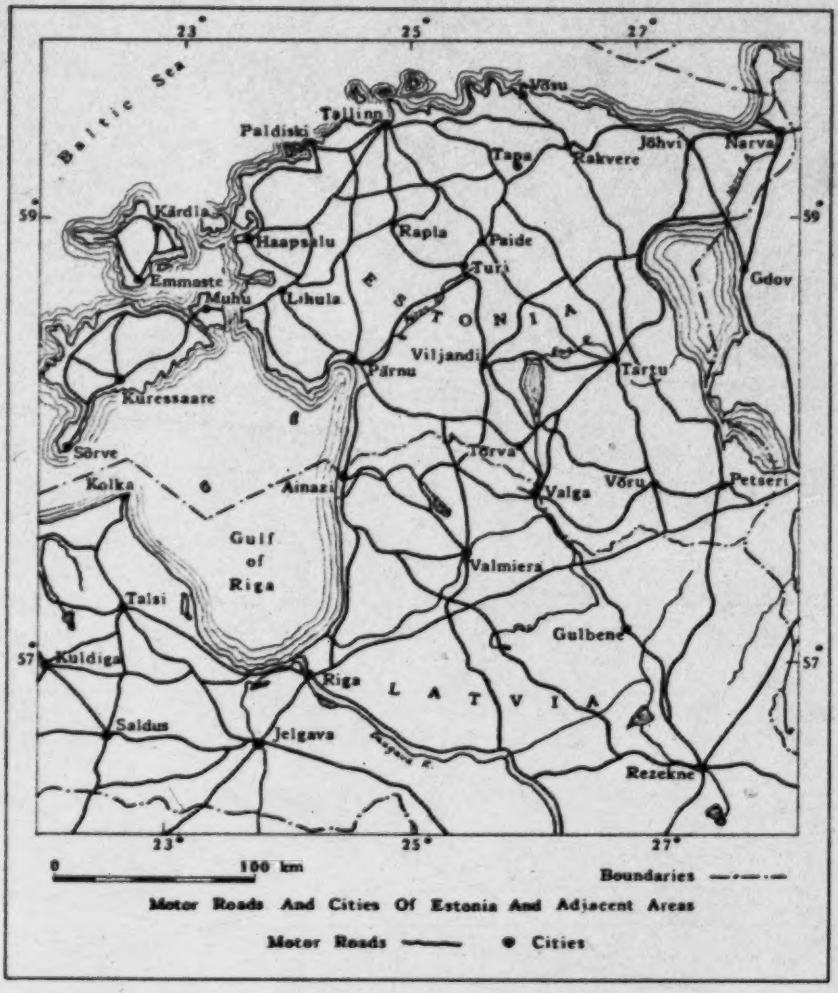

Annex "A" Subparagraph 1c,

Sociological Background

SIZE AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

161 131 361 Area inhabited by the Votes. According to the latest data (Bol'shaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia) the number of Votes is considered to be not more than 600 or 700. They live in the northwestern part of Ingermanland in the Katila (Russian Kotly), Kaprio (Russian Kopor'ye) and Kosemkina rayons. In 1943, they lived in the following villages: a) (in Kattila rayon:) Baabina (Jarvakaiskylä), Kattila, Korvettula, Ylä-Luzhitsa, Mati, Pihlaala, Pontilova, Pummala, Raanala (Lempola), Psenrudja, Sauvokkala; b) (in Kaprio rayon:) Ikäpäivä; c) (in Kosemkina rayon:) Joenperä, Liiva, and Kukkosi (Russian Kurovitsy).

161 Population trends. The Votes are nowadays the smallest Balto-Finnic nation. In former times their number as well as their area was much larger than it is now. Even in 1848 there were, according to P. Köppen, altogether 5148 Votes who lived in 32 villages. In an official announcement of 1862 their number was said to be 4500. In the Russian census of 1897 the Votes are not mentioned at all. They are probably included in those 288 "Chuds" who are said to live in the Jam and Petergof districts in the Petersburg government, while the majority of them were probably included in the Finns in Russia or maybe in the Russians. Prof. Kettunen, who

177 and their way of life and, in the long run, they became Russians. This Russification process was furthered by mixed marriages, Russian schools and, as mentioned before, by the common Greek Orthodox creed which brought
●361 them close to each other. The Russians, like
177 weeds, overgrew and suffocated the Votic villages. This process appears clearly on the appended map which shows the fate of the Votic villages in the course of the last century. The villages marked in the accompanying map with small dots are those found by Köppen in 1848 to be Votic, but which were Russified by 1913-15 when Prof. Kettunen visited them. It appears that the Russification during a 60-year period has disintegrated many Votic villages. In the villages
197 underlined in the same map, Votic was still
177 spoken at the time of Kettunen's visit. As Kettunen has noticed, Votic was almost exclusively spoken by older people, often side by side with Russian. In the easternmost villages, except for Ikäpäivä, Votic was spoken only by a few dozen people. The use of Votic among the children was in the whole area extremely rare (Kettunen heard it, for instance, in Korvettula). The villages in parentheses are those which a group of scholars of Tartu University (the author of this report included) were found to be Russianized in 1943. Such were the easternmost villages and Kerstova to the extreme south. In the whole Votic area there were no young people to be found who spoke Votic, and even among the older people it was not easy to find those who spoke it well. Votic was best preserved in the central group--in Kattila, Mati, Korvettula
177 and Sauvokkala villages. There will be hardly any doubt that the complete Russification of

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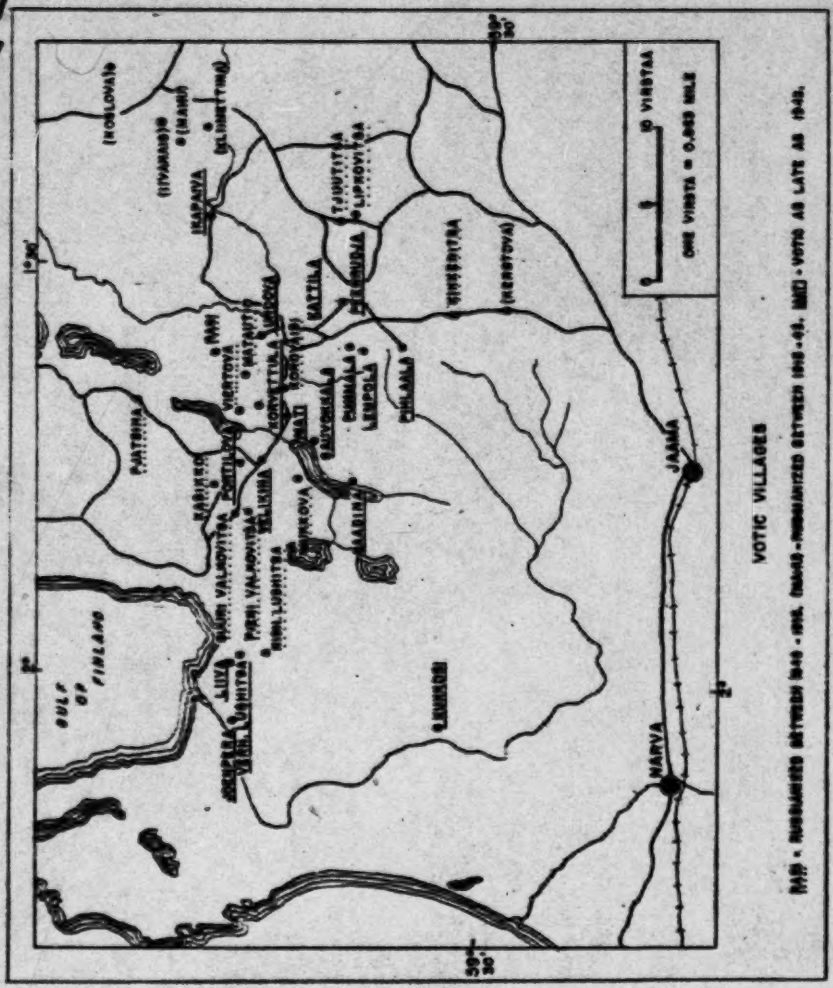

4: Indiana U. S-4, 5 1955 RG4 Estonia RG4
Livonians

Annex "A," Subparagraph 1c,
Sociological Background

SIZE AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

162 131 Area inhabited by the Livonians. The number of Livonians in 1949 was about 1000, and they lived in the northernmost end of the Kurland Peninsula, in Dondangen rayon of the Latvian SSR. In the 1930's the Livonians lived in the following twelve villages: Luuzh, Piza (Latvian, Pissen), Iira (Latvian, Lielirbe), Uushkila (Latvian, Jaunciems), Siikrõg (Latvian, Sihkraggen), Ire (Latvian, Mazirbe), Koshtrõg (Latvian, Koshtraggen), Pitrõg (Latvian, Pihtraggen), Vaid (Latvian, Waiden), Säänag (Latvian, Saunaggen), Kuolka (Latvian, Kolken), and Mustnumm (Latvian, Mellesille). In the last-mentioned village only a very few
861 Livonians were to be found. All the Livonian villages are about a hundred steps from the coastline, behind the first sand hills. The houses of the villages are clustered together, except Säänag and Vaid which consist of individual farms scattered over the area of a few versts. The Latvian settlements are a couple of versts from the coast, separated from the Livonian villages by small valleys with sand banks.

167 Migration. In the times of serfdom in the last century the Livonians used to escape from the barons' whip to Saaremaa (in Estonia), and

11: Scheffer O-4, 5 (ca. 1660) 1704
EP4 Lapps
Estonians RG4

tie, to the *Eaſt* by *Muſcovy* and the Lake *Pipus*, to the *Weſt* by the *Baltick Sea*; and comprehends the Diſtricts of *Alentaken*, *Wirland*, *Harland*, *Jerve* and *Wieke*.

The Capital City of the Diſtrict of *Alentaken* (extending from the *South* to the *North*, betwixt the Lake *Pipus* and the *Finland Bay*) is *Narva*, commonly call'd the *Gernean Narva* (to diſtinguiſh it from the Suburbs on the other ſide of the River, inhabited by *Muſcovites*) Situate at 60 Degrees *Weſt*: It has borrowed its Name from the River *Nerva*, near which it lies, which ariſing out of the Lake *Pipus*, falls with a very ſwift Current into the *Finland* Gulph, or *Livonian* Bay, ſome few Leagues below the City; but that is no ſmall hindrance to the encreaſe of this City is a dangerous Cataract or Water-fall, about a League above it, which obliges the Ships that come down the River *Narva* to *unload* thereabouts. The chief ſtrength of this City conſiſts in its two Caſtles, one of which is on the ſame ſide of the River, the other call'd *Ivanagorod*, built upon an unacceſſible Rock, in a Neck of Land, on the oppoſite ſide, by the *Muſcovites*, and was taken from them by the *Swediſh* King *Guſtave Adolph*, in the Year 1617. At the Foot of this Rock is the Suburb call'd *Muſcovite Narva*, where the *Muſcovites* are ſuffered to dwell under the *Swediſh* Protection. It is ſaid to have been built 1223, by *Waldmar* II. King of *Denmark*. In the Year 1558 it was beſieged and taken by that Famous *Ruſſian* Tyrant *Juan Baſilovits*, but was retaken by the *Swedes* 1581. It was in the laſt Age a place of conſiderable Trade, whilſt it remained Incorporated with the Body of the *Hanſeatick* Towns; but its Privileges being in a great meaſure impared by the *Swedes*, the *Muſcovy* Trade was from thence tranſlated to *Archangel*. To the Diſtrict of *Alentaken* belongs alſo the Fort of *Nieſlot*, or New Fort, ſituate upon the River *Nerva*, near the Lake *Pipus*.

In the Diſtrict of *Wirland* are only three places of Note, *viz.* *Weſenberg*, near the River *Weſenaa*, taken by the *Swedes* from the *Muſcovites* 1581, *Toleborg*, and *Borcholm*.

The Diſtrict of *Harland* extending to the *North* and *Weſt* along the *Finland Bay*, has for its Capital the City of *Reval*, being indeed the Metropolis of all *Eſthonie*.

It

11: Scheffer O-4,5 (ca. 1660) 1704
EP4 Lapps
Estonians RG4

It is but ſmall, but very ſtrong, being Fortified after the Modern way, though its chief Strength conſiſts in the Caſtle, which is built upon a Rock. It was built in the Year 1230, by *Waldmar* II. King of *Denmark*, but in 1347 ſold by King *Waldmar* III. to *Goſwin d' Eck*, the then Maſter of the *Livonian* Order of Knights. After the *Muſcovites* had conſiderably encreaſed their Empire by the Conqueſts of the Kingdoms of *Caſan* and *Aſtracan*, and the great Dukedom of *Novagorod Veliki*, they left no Stone unturn'd to extend their Conqueſts on that ſide to the *Baltick*, by making themſelves Maſters of *Livionia*: The City of *Reval* finding themſelves moſt expoſed to their Fury, ſubmitted themſelves 1561 to the Protection of the *Swedes*, and in the Year 1570, and 1577, held out two memorable Sieges againſt the *Muſcovites*, with prodigious loſs on their ſide; ſince which time, purſuant to the ſeveral Treaties of Peace made betwixt the *Swedes* and *Muſcovites* 1591, 1607 and 1617, it has remained in the Poſſeſſion of the firſt. Its Harbour is very convenient, eſpecially for the *Muſcovite* Trade, which made its Traffick very flouriſhing, from the Year 1477 till 1550, whilſt it was under the Juriſdiction of the *Livonian* Knights; it being one of the moſt antient Towns of the *Hanſeatick* Confederacy, and having in concert with the City of *Lubeck*, the direction of the *Northern* College belonging to the *Hanſeatick* Towns, in the once ſo famous City of *Novagorod Veliki*; but their falling off from the ſaid *Hanſeatick* League, at a time when the *Muſcovites* ſoon after became Maſters of *Narva*, and planted the *Muſcovite* Trade there, did much abate their Trade. Add to this, that the Government of the City being near the Democratical, their Magiſtrates being not allowed to tranſact any thing of Moment without the Approbation of the Leading Men of the City, and ſometimes not without the Conſent of all the Free-men in general, the *Swediſh* Kings looking upon this as dangerous to their Governenty, have found means to diminiſh many of their Priviledges granted them in former times by the *Livonian* Knights. It was antiently a Biſhops See, but ſince *Lutheraniſm* has been Introduced, the Eccleſiaſtical Government is Adminiſtred by a Conſiſtory and Superintendant. Here is alſo a Gymnaſium provided with ſeveral

11: Scheffer O-4,5 (ca. 1660) 1704
EP4 Lapps
Estonians RG4

Plot being diſcovered before it could be put in Execution, the *Muſcovites* took a fatal Revenge upon the Inhabitants, without the leaſt diſtinction of either Age or Sex. About ten Years after, *viz*, 1582, by Vertue of a Treaty of Peace made betwixt the ſaid *Ivan Baſilovits*, and *Stephen Bathor*, King of *Poland*, it was ſurrendred to the laſt, with the remaining part of *Livonia*. Not long after the *Swediſh* Duke *Charles* of *Ludermanland* took from the *Poles*, and theſe again recovered it from the *Swedes* 1603, till in the Year 1625, *James de la Gardie*, the *Swediſh* General, took all again from the *Poles*, ſince which time it has remained conſtantly in the Poſſeſſion of the *Swedes*, whichw as confirm'd to them firſt by Vertue of the Truce made betwixt the two Crowns 1635, and afterwards by the Peace of *Oliva*. King *Guſtave Adolph* Founded an Univerſity there 1632; but it is frequented only by a few *Finlanders*, the *Livonian* Gentlemen rather chuſing to ſend their Sons to Foreign Univerſities, eſpecially in *Germany* and *Holland*.

Next to this is the City of *Warbeck*, near the Mouth of the River *Embec*: The Fort of *Ringer*, *Kanneleks*, *Odepea*, a ſmall Town noted for nothing elſe, but that it has communicated its Name to the whole Diſtrict: The two ſtrong Forts of *Niewenhuſen* and *Marienburgh*, the firſt on the Borders of *Muſcovy*, the laſt upon the Lake *Pipus*. *Tarneſt* was a goodly Town whilſt in the Hands of the *Muſcovites*; but being taken from them by the *Poles*, they quite demoliſhed it, when they were forced to quit it to the *Swedes*. *Fellin* and *Lemſal* are alſo Places of no great Conſequence; but *Parnaw*, as it was formerly a Member of the *Hanſeatick* League, ſo it was very flouriſhing in Trade, which is however much decayed of late, unleſs it be in Wheat, of which they Tranſport a conſiderable quantity every Year. It is not very large, but pretty compact, built of Wood, after the *Muſcovite* faſhion; it is ſituate upon the River *Parnaw*, (from whence it has got its Name) which riſes out of *Weiſſenſtein* upon the ſmall River *Beca*, and being in its Paſſage increaſed by the two Rivers *Fela* and *Perukcia*, diſembogues in the *Baltick*, not far below this City. The *Poles* were the firſt who Conquered it from the *Muſcovites*, but *Eric* XIV. King of *Sweden*, Conquered it 1562. Three Years after the *Poles* regain'd it

over 100 Polish schools. The survival of even a small Polish minority in Lithuania will make it possible for Polish nationalists to maintain their traditional claim on the city of Vilna. Ba. 563

The number of Jews in the Baltic States was also drastically reduced, but in their case the Germans, not the Soviet Government, were chiefly responsible. Many thousands of Baltic Jews were exterminated by the Germans because the Soviet authorities had failed to evacuate them in time.

From a narrow-minded, nationalistic point of view the Baltic peoples might perhaps have welcomed at one stage the disappearance of national minorities, which until 1939 had lived in their midst. In the event they discovered that the departure of Swedes, Poles, Germans and Jews was hardly to their advantage since it only made room for Russian colonists.

SOVIET ESTONIA

Of the three Baltic peoples the Estonians are in the greatest danger of falling victim to the Russian advance. This is due mainly to the fact that the Estonians are fewer in number than either Latvians or Lithuanians. Their numerical inferiority is aggravated by the fact that their natural increase is lower than that of the majority of Western European peoples. In 1938 the rate of natural increase in Estonia was 1·7 per 1,000 inhabitants, which was the lowest of all European countries with the exception of France, and, on account of the Civil War, Spain. In 1940 the situation in Estonia deteriorated to such an extent that a decline of 0·6 per 1,000 was recorded. Ba. 163 Es. [163]

In Latvia the position in regard to the population increase is slightly better than in Estonia, its index being at 4·9 in 1938, and 3·7 in 1940. Both Estonians and Latvians are peoples with a Western European birth-rate living in Eastern Europe and they will undoubtedly suffer from all the inconveniences inherent in such an anomaly, in the first place from the pressure exercised by the population of the Soviet Russian Empire whose rate of increase was 17·8 in 1938.

The Russian pressure will become particularly active and real in the case of Estonia because of the close proximity of that country to Leningrad. Leningrad, with a population of over 3,000,000, must inevitably extend its grip over the whole of Estonia with its 1,000,000 inhabitants, and Estonia will then be degraded to a kind of economic annexe of the second largest Soviet city. The construction of a gas pipe-line linking the gas-works of Kokhtla-Järve in Eastern Estonia with Leningrad is an indication that such a development is well under way. Kokhtla-Järve, a new Estonian town which was built during the first post-war Five-Year Plan, is the 'centre of the Estonian Donbass' and is expected to become the largest shale-producing centre in the U.S.S.R. Es. 361 315 Es. [316]

The development of the new shale mines, shale-refining plants, electric